A-W

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

LIBRARY

OF THE

Museum of Comparative Zoology

41,413

495

A CATALOGUE

OF

EGGS

COLLECTED IN LAPLAND

CHIEFLY IN THE YEAR 1855,

BY

JOHN WOLLEY, JUNR., ESQ., M.A., F.Z.S.

Which will be Sold by Auction, by

MR. J. C. STEVENS,

At his Great Room,

38, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN,

On FRIDAY, 7th Day of MARCH, 1856,

AT 12 FOR 1 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

The Eggs will be on view the day before and the morning of the Sale, and Catalogues may be had of Mr. J. C. STEVENS, 38, King Street, Covent Garden.

T. E. METCALF, PRINTER, 63, SNOW HILL, LONDON.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

FIRST.

The highest bidder to be the purchaser, and if any dispute arise between two or more bidders, the lot to be immediately put up again and re-sold.

SECOND.

No person to advance less than one shilling at each bidding; above two pounds, two shillings; and so on in proportion.

THIRD.

Each Purchaser shall give in his name and place of abode, and pay down immediately 25 per cent., if required, on the amount of the purchase, as a deposit; and the remainder must absolutely be paid before the delivery of the lots.

FOURTH.

The lots to be cleared away, with all faults and errors of every description, at the buyer's expense, the day after the sale.

LAST.

The lots must be cleared according to the Third and Fourth conditions, in default of which the Vendor shall be at full liberty re-sell the said lot or lots, the deposit-money shall be forfeited, and the deficiency (if any) attending such re-sale, together with the expenses attending the same, shall be made good by the Purchaser at this sale.

NOTE.

Mr. John Wolley wishes the following statement to be made:

The eggs now offered for sale were taken in Lapland, in the year 1855, with the exception of a few obtained in 1854, all which latter have the year entered in the following Catalogue. Constant efforts have been made to ascertain and preserve the history of each egg.

The plan adopted has been to write upon them soon after obtained, often in the marsh or at the tree where they were found, and then to add a reference to the page of a note-book, in which further particulars are entered. In this way, at any future time, the account of any egg can be referred to in a moment.

Where eggs have not been taken under his own eye, there is not one offered for sale concerning whose genuineness there can be any reasonable doubt.

In almost every case skins have been brought home, so that even if nearly allied species should hereafter be discovered, the exact bird to which the eggs belonged can be ascertained.

The English names in the following Catalogue are generally those adopted by Mr. Yarrell, the scientific ones are those of M. Temminck, being perhaps the most commonly used on the Continent.

The letters "F." "S." and "N." mean, that the nest was in Finland (Russia), Sweden, and Norway respectively; parts of all which countries are included in the general name, Lapland.

It will be observed, that one or two remarks made in the Catalogue of last year, in consequence of imperfect accounts sent home, have been modified in the present Catalogue: such as the one referring to the Titmice in Lapland.

After the printing of this Catalogue, a label, with the number of the Lot, will be attached to each egg, bearing also the date of the sale and Mr. Wolley's signature; it is suggested, that these labels be not removed, so that the egg with its former inscription and reference to the note-book, and with this additional attestation, may be identified for ever. In this way, successful forgeries may be rendered almost impossible.

As handling takes off the bloom and otherwise injures eggs, it is requested that these may be touched as little as possible. They are all good specimens where no remark to the contrary is found in the Catalogue.

CATALOGUE.

GOLDEN EAGLE. *Falco fulvus.* A pair of Golden Eagles is generally to be found at the foot of the several groups of mountains in the interior, building upon some great tree ; less frequently on a rock ; the reverse of what we see in Scotland. The Sea Eagle, on the other hand, is mostly near the coast, or on large lakes, as with us.

LOT 1. One, from a nest in a tree near Akes Lombola, F. It was slightly cracked in extracting the young one. The other egg was already hatched. This specimen is closely spotted and blotched, chiefly at the smaller end, with several shades of pale brown and lilac. It is of the full size of Scotch eggs.

OSPREY. *Falco haliœetus.* As the bird goes to the South in the winter, it is not unlikely that some of the specimens, which from time to time are killed in England have been bred in Lapland. These eggs are especially interesting to any one who may have only the eggs of the American bird now so common in collections (*Pandion Carolinensis* of M. Bonaparte). Indeed, more advanced collectors, who already have European specimens, may, perhaps, still find examples of varieties which it is desirable to secure for their cabinets.

LOT 2. One, "Muonioniska." F. An egg, with beautiful shades of colour, of remarkable brilliancy.

,, 3. Two, from the same nest.

,, 4. One, "Palojoki," S. Has very clean marbling in the masses of colour, and is delicately marked.

,, 5. Two, from the same nest ; are boldly blotched.

,, 6. One, "F. 25th May," &c., near Muonioniska. An egg with several kinds of marking well mixed together—shews the silvery dirt stains.

,, 7. Two, same nest.

Lot 8. One, "Lapland." History of this nest imperfect. Believed to have been taken on the Russian side of the frontier, near Muonioniska. The present egg shews a continued mass of colour round the large end.
„ 9. Two, same nest.

The Gyrfalcon, of falconers. *Falco gyrfalco*, Schlegel, *Revue critique* (*Le Gerfaut*, Schlegel "*Fauconnerie.*") This is the true Gyrfalcon, at present so little generally known in England, though Schlegel says the young have occurred here, as they do constantly in Holland. In immature plumage, the bird is scarcely to be distinguished from the immature Icelanders. Whether to be considered a distinct species or not this Lapland, and probably Siberian, form, must be carefully separated from the Greenland and Iceland ones, which are so well known through the researches of Mr. Hancock. Schlegel, writing three or four years ago, says that nothing is known of its nidification; these eggs are, therefore, probably the first that have been seen by naturalists. Mr. Wolley, in 1854 and 1855, had the pleasure of taking four nests "with his own hands." It breeds in the most remote districts, commencing whilst the winter's snow is still undiminished. The adult birds seem to confine themselves to the far north of the country, and they are the only species or race of the great falcon which occurs in Lapland.

Lot 10. One, "Motka Uoma" S., not many miles from the "Rock of the three nations." The siege of this nest occupied twenty-four consecutive hours, it was in such a dangerous place. The eggs were nearly hatching.
„ 11. One, same nest.
„ 12. One, same nest.

Peregrine Falcon. *Falco peregrinus.* Breeds in the lower regions of the country where the Gyrfalcon never takes up its abode; but it also seems to have a higher range in the mountains than the latter bird. Where there are no convenient cliffs, it lays its eggs on the ground in some extensive marsh.

Lot 13. One, "Hanhi Maa" F., 1854. Of the same lot as those sold last year from a marsh in the most central part of Lapland.

Merlin. *Falco æsalon.* The Sparrow-hawk being the only other kind of small hawk which occurs in Lapland, and that but scarcely, these eggs are free from the "historic doubts" which may often be attached to eggs attributed to the Merlin from countries where the Kestrel and other nearly allied hawks are to be found. In Lapland it breeds in trees.

Lot 14. Two, Toras Sieppi, F.

Goshawk. *Falco palumbarius.* Breeds even as far north as the forests of Scotch fir extend, laying two or three weeks before the Rough-legged Buzzard. Makes a large and thick nest of small twigs upon one of the horizontal and lower branches of a Scotch fir.

Lot 15. One, "Salmojervi," F. Cleaner than common for eggs that have not been subjected to the scrubbing process.
„ 16. One, same nest.
„ 17. One, "Palojoki," S. The place itself on the Russian, but the nest on the Swedish, side. There were large young in the eggs.
„ 18. One, same nest.
„ 19. One, "Moatka Vara," F.

Rough-legged Buzzard. *Falco lagopus.* Amongst all the Buzzards which have been seen and examined in the far north, once only was a Common Buzzard recognised, and that happened last Autumn, just within the Arctic circle, much further south than any eggs were procured. But still further south it seems that in summer the Common Buzzard entirely takes the place of the northern species. Mr. Wolley has identified by obtaining the bird a good many nests of the Rough-legged Buzzard, but the last two years it has been much less plentiful than in 1853.

Lot 20. One, "Tepasto," F. A well marked but rather discoloured egg.
„ 21. One, "Muonio Alusta."
„ 22. One, same nest.
„ 23. One, "Yli Muonioniska." A fine group of colours at the smaller end.
„ 24. One, from the same nest.
„ 25. One, "Laurukaisen Oaive." It is forgotten on which side the frontier this mountain is.
„ 26. Two, "Peldo Uoma," F. One of them with linear marking, the other with small dots at the large end.

Hawk Owl. *Strix funerea.* Last season only a single nest was heard of, and Mr. Wolley did not once catch a sight of the bird, which was so common in 1853, when the Lemmings were about. It may, probably, be eight or ten years before it is again abundant.

Lot 27. One, Kiwi Lombola, F. This and the following are the only two eggs it was possible to obtain in 1855. The nest, as usual, was in a hollow tree. They were nearly hatching, and so have large holes.
„ 28. One, same nest.
„ 29. One, "Keras Sieppi," F., 1854. The eggs were beautifully fresh and clean, though the bird is such an early breeder.
„ 30. One, from same nest.

Lot 31. One, "Kongasjervi," F.; also taken in 1854. Eggs out of two nests were mixed together and could not be separated, so that, though doubtless all were Hawk Owls, it is not known which of them belonged to the parent bird killed at one of the nests.

„ 32. One, "Palojoki," 1854. Three eggs in the catalogue of last year's sale were also out of this nest.

Eagle Owl. *Strix bubo.* Is scarce in the North of Lapland, but several eyries are known there.

Lot 33. One, "Salmojervi," F. Of the only pair obtained in 1855. Should this specimen happen to fall into the hands of any one who cares only for pretty eggs, it may probably be washed clean.

Great Grey Shrike. *Lanius excubitor.* The only species of Shrike found in Lapland.

Lot 34. Two, "Idio-uoma," S. 1854.

Fieldfare. *Turdus pilaris.* On the north-east coast of Norway the Ring Ouzel was seen breeding, but not in the interior, where are the Fieldfare and Redwing, with a few Song Thrushes, and, very scarcely, the Misseltoe Thrush. In 1855 Fieldfares were in such small numbers, probably on account of the previous severe winter in the south, that Mr. Wolley did not happen to see a single inhabited nest.

Lot 35. Three, Motka-uoma, S. 1854. This and the three following lots "found by self or men in company, on June 10."

„ 36. One, from another nest.

„ 37. Four, June 9, 1854, on the Russian side the river, between Nuimakka and Motka-uoma. The birds scolding near.

„ 38. Two, Motka-uoma, S. 1854.

„ 39. Three, out of a number "all found by myself up in trees, and I believe the bird seen or heard in every case, on 12th June; blown on the spot, all fresh. It was several miles above Motka-uoma, as I had been looking for the bear All in birch trees." 1854.

Redwing. *Turdus iliacus.* Not nearly so scarce as the Fieldfare last season; but nest less easy to find, being near the ground, and the bird less clamorous.

Lot 40. Three, Karesuando, S. 1854. Found by the Pastor, who saw the birds with great distinctness.

Lot 41. Two, Rowa, F. This and the following lot are from more than one nest, taken at the same time and place.
„ 42. Two, as the last.

Blue-throated Warbler. *Sylvia Suecica.* This is the true *Motacilla Suecica* of Linnæus, with the entirely brown "shield" in the blue throat. The one found in Holland, *S. cyanecula* of Meyer, has a central white spot. Difficult or impossible as they are to distinguish from one another when not in the breeding dress, the Scandinavian in its migrations seems as likely as the Holland form to be occasionally driven to our shores.

Lot 43. Two, "Nuimakka," S.
„ 44. Two, Vevi-jervi, S.

Siberian Titmouse. *Parus Sibiricus.* The Titmouse of the country; but *P. borealis* is occasionally seen, and even *P. major*, though very rarely.

Lot 45. Two, near Kyry, F.

White Wagtail. *Motacilla alba.* The true *M. alba* of Linnæus, and the only one of the nearly allied species or varieties found in Lapland.

Lot 46. Three, "Muonio Alusta," F.

Grey-headed Yellow Wagtail. *Motacilla flava.* The true *M. flava* of Linnæus. Specimens vary in the depth of the colour of the head, but none are nearly so light as the common Yellow Wagtail of England.

Lot 47. Two, "Salmojervi," F.
„ 48. Two, Karesuando, S.

Red-throated Pipit. *Anthus rufigularis.* This very distinct and striking species breeds on the shores of the Arctic Ocean. Its appearance and song are quite characteristic, and its eggs have most interesting peculiarities. It must occasionally have visited England; but in its winter dress it would be very generally overlooked.

Lot 49. One, "Vadsö," in East Finmark.

Shore Lark. *Alauda alpestris.* Mr. Wolley first met with it in 1854, breeding in the mountains of the interior, and two nests were obtained. Last summer he found it on the shores of the Arctic Ocean,

and carefully identified several nests; eggs of which Mr. Hewitson intends to figure for the first time.

Lot 50. One, "Vadsö," N.
„ 51. One, same nest.
„ 52. One, same.
„ 53. One, same.
„ 54. One, Vadsö, from another nest.
„ 55. One same.
„ 56. One, Vadsö, from a third nest.

Brambling. *Fringilla montifringilla.* This bird does not entirely replace the Chaffinch even in most parts of Lapland; hence there is considerable care required in identifying the eggs. But on the lower part of the Tana River in East Finmark, it seems that the Chaffinch is quite absent. The following eggs of the Brambling are all from that district:

Lot 57. One, Tana River, N.
„ 58. One, from another nest.
„ 59. Two, from a third nest, one of them has a large hole.
„ 60. One, from a fourth nest.
„ 61. Two, from the same, have largish holes.

Mealy Redpole. *Fringilla borealis.* It is, doubtless, birds from Scandinavia, and not from the American side of the Atlantic, which occasionally flock to this country when the weather is severe in the north. Some of them usually remain in Lapland the whole year. Lapland skins appear on comparison smaller than those sent from Greenland; but the question, whether or not the birds are distinct in species, is still agitated. Mr. Wolley can recognise one species only in Lapland. It was unusually abundant last summer. Having been unable to procure the egg of the European bird in time to be figured in its proper order, Mr. Hewitson will now be able to give it before the completion of the present edition of his Illustrations.

Lot 62. Two, Kongas-jervi, F.
„ 63. Two, from same nest.
„ 64. Three, Nuimakka.
„ 65. Two, near Muonioniska, F.

Pine Grosbeak. *Pyrrhula enucleator.* It was not till last season that Mr. Wolley's efforts to obtain this long-wished-for egg were crowned with success. He got five specimens of it from two nests, on one of which the hen was snared. It is Mr. Hewitson's intention to figure them, with a notice of the nesting habits of the bird. It breeds very scantily in Lapland.

Lot 66. One, "Aunas joki," F. This at present almost unique egg is offered for sale by auction in the hope that in that way it may get into one of the cabinets where it would be most highly appreciated.

Siberian Jay. *Garrulus infaustus.* This is the most difficult egg to get, even where the bird is common. Hence it is almost unknown, and is one of the principal desiderata to continental collections. It is even ranked with the Waxwing in the eagerness with which it is wished for. The bird breeds whilst everything is still covered with the winter's snow, and is extremely cautious not to betray its nest. Mr. Wolley obtained three injured eggs in 1854, but perfect ones in 1855.

Lot 67. One, Rowa, F.
,, 68. One, from the same place.

European three-toed Woodpecker. *Picus tridactylus.* This interesting Woodpecker is the commonest of its family in the Lapland forests.

Lot 69. One, Salmojervi, F.

Lesser spotted Woodpecker. *Picus minor.* Of this bird, whose egg Mr. Wolley could never obtain in England, he has had the good fortune to find several inhabited holes in Lapland.

Lot. 70. One, Lake Enara, F. This nest was met with during the journey in search of the fabled rarities of Lake Enara. There were nine eggs, hard sat upon.

Willow Ptarmigan. *Tetrao saliceti.* In the Summer avoids the most elevated stations.

Lot 71. Two, Karesuando, S., 1854.

Ptarmigan. *Tetrao lagopus.* In Lapland, as in Scotland, great care is required that the nest of the allied species may not be mistaken for that of the Ptarmigan.

Lot 72. One, Aunas tunturi, F. Brought with the bird by a most careful Lap who pastures his deer on that mountain; where Mr. Wolley also once found a nest.
,, 73. One, same nest.
,, 74. One, from another nest brought from the same mountain by the same man; also with the hen bird shot off it.

Capercaillie. *Tetrao urogallus.* These are eggs from its native forests, where this noble bird has never been subjected to man, as the modern race of Scotland has been. A peculiar interest attaches to eggs from the district about Muonioniska and the north of it, inasmuch as the Blackcock is not found there, and hence there is no possibility of the eggs being hybrid, as they occasionally are in most other places.

Lot 75. Two, "Muonio Alusta," S.
„ 76. Two, same nest.
„ 77. Two, same nest.
„ 78. One, same place, from another nest.
„ 79. Two, same place, from a third nest.

Turnstone. *Strepsilas collaris.* Was found breeding very scantily to the east of the North Cape. One bird was watched upon an islet till it ran under a slab of stone, where its eggs lay upon an old nest of the Lemming.

Lot 80. One, near Vardoe, N., the last Norwegian fort towards the Russian frontier.

Whimbrel. *Numenius phæopus.* Is plentiful in Lapland, where, in the northern districts at least, it entirely takes the place of the Curlew.

Lot 81. Two, Lapland, 1854.

Spotted Redshank. *Totanus fuscus.* First discovered in 1854. *(Vide* Hewitson.*)* Several more nests have been well identified in 1855. Found, as it is, only in the far north, in the interior of the country, thinly scattered over the vast forests, its eggs can never become common. Much inquired after as they have been by Swedish and Norwegian ornithologists they are still unknown to them.

Lot 82. One, "Rowa," F., whence also a nest was in the catalogue last year. These are richly blotched eggs.
„ 83. One, same nest.
„ 84. One, same nest.
„ 85. One, "Moas Lombola," S., also a locality of last year.
„ 86. One, same nest.
„ 87. One, "Ala Kyry," F. A beautiful nest.
„ 88. One, same nest.
„ 89. One, same nest.

Wood Sandpiper. *Totanus glareola.* Is a common bird in Lapland, but many nests were not obtained there in 1855, which is the more to be regretted, as a series of complete nests of so variable an egg as the Wood Sandpiper is of great interest.

Lot 90. One, Salmojervi, F. Has a beautiful variety of colour.
„ 91. One, same nest.
„ 92. One, same nest.
„ 93. Two, Karesuando, 1854.
„ 94. One, same nest.
„ 95. One, same nest.

Greenshank. *Totanus glottis.* Breeds by no means plentifully, unless in the far east of the country. It will be seen that most of the following eggs were obtained in 1854. In the eyes of the writer, the Greenshank's are amongst the most beautiful of eggs.

Lot 96. One, "Palojoki." 1854. A very rich nest.
„ 97. One, same nest.
„ 98. One, same nest.
„ 99. One, "Palojoki," 1854, from another nest.
„ 100. One, same nest.
„ 101. One, "Rowa," F. 1854. From the variety and beauty of the eggs in it, this would have made a valuable nest to retain complete in a cabinet.
„ 102. One, same nest.
„ 103. One, same nest.
„ 104. One, same nest.
„ 105. One, Salmojervi, F. 1854. Has a dark brown colour.
„ 106. One, same nest.
„ 107. One, Karesuando, S.

Jack Snipe. *Scolopax gallinula.* This was first satisfactorily ascertained in 1853, when the birds were shot off several nests. As the egg is unknown to Swedish naturalists, it is probably not to be found south of Lapland, and even there not near the coasts. The Jack Snipe is a very late breeder.

Lot 108. One, "Vixi," S. 1854. From a marsh at the back of Muoniovara, whence the young birds were also obtained in 1855. These, though not the most usual, have probably the most characteristic appearance of the egg.
„ 109. One, same nest.
„ 110. One, same nest.
„ 111. One, same nest.
„ 112. One, Nullusjervi, F. 1854. Deep coloured specimens.
„ 113. One, same nest.
„ 114. One, Palojoki, F. Fresh laid at the end of last July.
„ 115. One, same nest.

Broad-billed Sandpiper. *Tringa platyrhyncha.* Those found in 1853 were the first that have been met with since Mr. Dann discovered a nest some years before, as recorded by Mr. Yarrell, from

which Mr. Hewitson first figured the eggs. The bird is scarcely known to the Scandinavian museums ; and its eggs are desiderata in perhaps all continental cabinets. It seems very local in Lapland.

Lot 116. One, "Ollos Uoma," F. The eggs of this nest are of the variety with the larger and more distinct markings. The date, "23rd June," refers as usual to the day they were taken ; the first egg in the nest was laid on the 19th.
„ 117. One, same nest.
„ 118. One, same nest.
„ 119. One, same nest.
„ 120. One, "Ollos Uoma," F. Another nest. These eggs are typical of the very small and close style of marking.
„ 121. One, same nest.
„ 122. One, marked "Ollos tunduri;" but from the same nest as the last two lots.
„ 123. One, same nest.
„ 124. One, "Kharto Uoma," S.
„ 125. One, same nest.
„ 126. One, "Iso Uoma," S., the marsh where the first nest was found in 1853.
„ 127. One, same nest, a pale variety.

Temminck's Stint. *Tringa Temminckii.* Since the summer quarters of this bird were found in 1853, constant endeavour has been made to detect the breeding place of its congener, the Little Stint, which it was hoped might be on the shores of East Finmark, as it had been reported that it was ; but it now seems that it must be somewhere beyond Lapland, in the undiscovered regions of the Knot, Curlew Sandpiper, and Sanderling. Hence no doubt as to species can attach to any of the following eggs.

Lot 128. One, Karesuando.
„ 129. One, same place.
„ 130. One, same place.
„ 131. One, same place.
„ 132. One, Muonioniska, on Lia, the point of one of the islands.
„ 133. One, same place.
„ 134. One, same place.
„ 135. One, same place.
„ 136. One, same place.
„ 137. One, same place.
„ 138. One, from Palojoki towards the mountains, blown with two holes.
„ 139. One, ditto
„ 140. One, ditto.
„ 141. One, ditto.

Red-necked Phalarope. In the obscurity which so commonly surrounds the origin of eggs of the genus Phalaropus, it was with no

little pleasure that several nests were found, and the species identified. The only trace of the Grey Phalarope that was met with was in a dried specimen brought from Spitzbergen.

Lot 142. Two, "Karejervi," 1854, from an islet in a lake, where two or three of the birds were examined.

Whitefronted Goose. *Anas albifrons.* This interesting bird is the proper Fjell-gas of the Swedes, which name has, however, been applied to the Bernicle in their works on Natural History. The Lapland specimens seem to be of the small sized race, which has been named *Anser minutus* by Naumann.

Lot 143. One, "Oggo-janka," S. In 1854, Mr. Wolley failed to find a nest on this moor, but identified the birds, that were anxiously flying around; in 1855 this nest was taken there for him.
„ 144. One, same nest.
„ 145. One. "Tielt-uitu."
„ 146. One, same nest.
„ 147. One, "Palojoki," F. About fourteen miles up the country.
„ 148. One, same nest.

Hooper. *Cygnus musicus.* Mr. Wolley made an expedition last summer in the uninhabited districts at the north-west corner of Russia Proper, chiefly for the sake of taking the eggs of this bird of the wilderness with his own hands. He had the great fortune so to take two nests. The bird being much sought after by the natives, has in most parts of Lapland ceased to breed. One species only of Swan was seen.

Lot 149. One, 1854. Badly blown. Matairla-jervi, near "Ofver Tornea," (Alcola) F. The nest, said to have been from time immemorial in a lake never disturbed by boats; the egg agrees precisely with those of which the birds were well seen, and carefully examined with a glass.

Pintail. *Anas acuta.* This egg, till very lately, seems to have been quite mistaken by collectors .Several nests have been accurately identified. It is the earliest breeder amongst the Ducks.

Lot 150. "Karkuri lammin kuru." This is from a nest of which the bird was many times seen to fly off, and was recognised with great certainty.
„ 151. One, Nelima, F.
„ 152. One, same nest.
„ 153. One, same nest.
„ 154. One, same nest.
„ 155. One, same nest.

Wigeon. *Anas penelope.* One of the commonest of the ducks in Lapland. The American form has not been observed there.

Lot 156 One, Karesuando, 1854.
„ 157 One, ditto.
„ 158 One, ditto.

Velvet Scoter. *Anas fusca.* A bird whose eggs are scarcely known with certainty to most English ornithologists. It will be seen, that in size they equal and even surpass those of the White-fronted Goose, from which, however, they are at once distinguished by the finer texture, and in the fresh egg by the delicate rosy tint. The nest of one of these birds, of course, could not be mistaken for that of the other. One or two nests have been well identified, besides several of which the accounts given by trustworthy natives could not be misunderstood. It is not an egg by any means easy to get in the Muonioniska district.

Lot 159. One, Jerisjervi, F.
„ 160. One, same nest.
„ 161. One, same nest.
„ 162. One, same nest.
„ 163. One, same nest.
„ 164. One, Karantajervi, blown at the ends.
„ 165. One, same nest.

Common Scoter. *Anas nigra.* One of the less common ducks in most parts of the country. No nest of it was was procured in 1855 near Muonioniska. It is a late breeder. The fresh egg is very rich-looking.

Lot 166. One, Kongasjervi, 1854.
„ 167. One, ditto.
„ 168. One, Mannajervi, S., 1854.
„ 169. One, same nest.

Scaup duck. *Anas marila.* Breeds principally in the upland districts, where it takes the place of the Tufted duck. Its eggs are not necessarily so long in shape as those which are usually chosen to represent them.

Lot 170. One, Muotkajervi, F.
„ 171. One, same nest.
„ 172. One, same nest.

Tufted duck. *Anas fuligula.* The egg of this bird has been very generally misunderstood. Several nests of eggs laid in a state of nature have now been well identified. The places chosen for

PB-30255-SB
5-17T

breeding are generally peculiar, and in default of the bird in the hand, the down, as with most of the ducks, is characteristic.

Lot 173. One, Serkijervi, F.
„ 174. One, same nest.
„ 175. One, same nest.
„ 176. One, same nest.
„ 177. One, Nelima, F. This and the three following lots from two nests.
„ 178. One, ditto.
„ 179. One, ditto.
„ 180. One, ditto.

Long-tailed duck. *Anas glacialis.* Breeds far north, and about the mountain lakes, very late in the season. Hence when found the eggs are not likely to be confounded with those of the Pintail, which lays three or four weeks earlier and in a different kind of place; but where eggs have not been carefully marked or kept separate when first obtained, those attributed to either species would be utterly worthless.

Lot 181. One. This is from a most undoubted nest, inasmuch as the bird was killed.
„ 182. One, "Narva," S.
„ 183. One, same nest.

Golden Eye. *Anas clangula.* Mr. Wolley has not met with the Iceland *Anas Barrovii*, or any other species whose eggs could be mistaken for these.

Lot 184. One, Kitkisuando, F., 1854. Three eggs of this nest were sold last year.
„ 185. One, same tyllyr.
„ 186. One, Muonioniska. This and the following eggs of the Goldeneye were taken from a jar devoted to culinary purposes.
„ 187. One, ditto.
„ 188. One, ditto.
„ 189. One, ditto.
„ 190. One, ditto.

Red-breasted Merganser. *Mergus serrator.* Abundant in Lapland. The variable eggs of this bird do duty in some collections for several other Ducks.

Lot 191. Two, Kongasjervi, F., 1854.

Goosander. *Mergus merganser.* Eggs by no means easy to get within reach of Muonioniska. All people know that it breeds in

"tyllyrs," but in hundreds of these boxes only one or two sittings of Goosander have occurred to the notice of the writer. In the mountains, its nest is said to be occasionally stumbled upon far from any water. The bird must breed much more commonly in some districts.

Lot 192. One, Moas Lombola, S.
„ 193. One, same tyllyr.
„ 194. One, same tyllyr.

Red-necked Grebe. *Podiceps rubricollis.* It was very interesting to find, on carefully questioning the inhabitants, that this bird still breeds at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, where Mr. Dann first met with it.

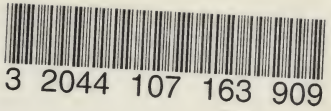
Lot 195. One, sent from Kalix, with a skin of the bird, but which perhaps was not from the identical nest that the eggs belonged to.

Black-throated Diver. *Colymbus arcticus.* Much as it has been sought for, the Great Northern Diver has not been detected breeding in Lapland, which, however, tends to increase the certainty of eggs attributed to the Black-throated.

Lot 196. Two, Sarijervi. A handsome pair of eggs.
„ 197. One, Kongasjervi, F. A dark egg.
„ 198. One, same nest.
„ 199. Two, Siwajervi, F. This place is in the district which Russia proposed to give to Norway in exchange for a naval station.
„ 200. One, "Idio-uoma," S.

Red-throated Diver. *Colymbus septentrionalis.* Goes even to Spitzbergen, which the last species does not seem to do.

Lot 201. Two, Keras Sieppi, F.


3 2044 107 163 909